A CHARITY RUN FOR PROFIT

INTESTIGATION OF THE DEBORAH NURSERY AND PROTECTORY.

The State Board of Charities Decides to Prelight the Forther Detention of Chris-den There, and to Prevent Payment of Money to It by Comptroller Pitch,

ALBASY, April 8. - A remarkable condition of affairs has been found to exist in the Ladles' Deborah Nurery and Child's Protectory of the City of New York. A committee of the State Board of Charities has investigated the affairs of the institution and submitted its report to a meeting of the Board held this afternoon. The investigating committee comprised T. O. Ber-Stephen Smith, and Mrs. Beekman De Perster. The nursery occupies at the present time a rented building at 103 East Broadway. for boys, containing 60 boys; a building at 141st street and Forest avenue, containing 100 beys, and buildings on 161st street and Eagle arenne, containing 272 girls. The active trusses of the institution within recent years were: Mrs. Deborali H. Alexander and Morris Alexander, her husband; J. M. Alexander, their son, and his wife, Mrs. J. M. Alexander; Mrs. L. Burger, their daughter, and her husband, Mr. L Burger, and Mrs. E. Meyer, their adopted daughter. The report says:

"Among the other trustees were Mr. Gabriel Goldsmidt and his wife, Mrs. Goldsmidt; their daughter, Mrs. Rosenthal, and her husband, Mr. Rosenthal, and Mrs. W. R. Hirschman, with her sister, Mrs. Bleler, and her husband, Mr. Bleier of the firm of Hirschman & Bleier who have supplied the nursery with the bread and milk, and M. J. Lichtenberg, secretary and treasurer for years down to the spring of 1895. The President, Mr. Morris Alexander, is the owner of 103 East Broadway, occupied by the nursery, for which he has received for years the um of \$150 per month, rent payable in advance, general inside repairs and water rates

being taken care of by the nursery. Mr. Davis, at present a superintendent, when ent of office occupied with his sons a building at 11 Market street, which supplied groceries to the sursery. Later Mr. Dembinsky, and later still Mr. Friedman, also occupied 11 Market street. and supplied meat to the nursery. This store is owned by the President, Mr. Alexander. The physician for the nursery has been Dr. Friedman, son of Mr. Friedman, who supplied the meat for the nursery. Mr. Heler, above mentioned, became the treasurer of the nursery in the spring of 1835, and only recently resigned. The committee finds that the Ladies' Deborsh Nursers and Child's Protectory of the city of New York is an institution without an endowment fund, receiving no fees, and but trilling donations, and dependent for its existence upon the allowance per capita out of the ercise funds of the city of New York; that out of the revenue of more than \$40,000 per annum which it receives from the excise funds the nursery not only supports about 400 children, but also has managed to accumulate substantially all of its property, renting and furpishing buildings, and also purchasing real state; that for many years its members have paid no fees, and the managers have cleeted themselves; that two or three families, with their connections, have controlled its affairs; that one of its buildings is well rented from its Fresident, who also owns another building, which is occupied by suppliers of meat to the institution; that another manager, lately the Treasurer, also supplies it at business rates with large items of bread and milk; that the wife of the President is the Chairman of the House Committee and substantially orders all the supplies; that its financial management has been practically in the hands of but three or four persons, and that the other trustees confess ignorance of its affairs; that many of the old books of account, vouchers, &c., are missing, and some of those produced show irregularities in the care and disposition of large funds received from the Commitmier; that the expenditures show large sums paid for salaries, buildings, furniture, and impovements, and comparatively small sums for the care, clothing, education, and peneral treatment of the children; chairies are always in good health at times when examination shows the prevalence of disease; compaints about the treatment of children and th physician for the nursery has been Dr. Friedman, son of Mr. Friedman, who supplied the meat for the nursery. Mr. Eleier, above men-

are under its control

are under its control.

The committee therefore recommend that the State Board of Charities take action to prohibit the further detention of children in the nursery and to prevent the further payments of money to it by the Comptroller of the city of New York, after consulting with the officers of the United Charities and other benevolent liethe United Charities and other benevolent Hobrews with the view of properly providing for the care and custody of the children now in the nursery in other institutions, or of so reorganizing the nursery as to provide it with proper funds and a new membership with an entirely new set of officers, managers, and trustees."

The report was approved, and it was further decided that the committee be continued with the power to carry into effect the recommendations concerning the institution.

Morris Alexander, the President, and Mrs. Deborah Alexander, his wife, the Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Ladies Deborah Nursery, said last night that the report made to the State Board of Charities by the committee which investigated the institution was an unfair and false one. Most of the statements in the report, they said, were untrue. The institution has recently been reorganized, but Morris Alexander is still the President. He and his wife both deny that they or any one connected with the Nursery ever made any money out of it during the nineteen years it has been running. They say that prejudice has a great deal to do with the unfavorable report, and that the persons who are trying to wrock the institution have been working against the nursery for the past ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander each that the dery society was the principal objector to the years. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander said that the Gerry society was the principal objector to the multitude, and that Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society was the man who was tausing the nursery the greatest trouble. Mr. Alexander said that the house which he owns at 10% East Broadway, and which building a now occupied by the nursery, would not be so used after the first of next month. Mr. Alexander was receiving \$1,800 a year rental from the institution, but he declares he has now rented the nouse for \$2,200 a year, showing that he was leasing it to the nursery at a loss.

FAVOR A BICYCLE PATH.

A Motion Introduced at the Park Board Meeting Yesterday. The first business brought before the Park

the consideration of the bill now in the Assembly providing for the construction of a driveand park along the line of the Hudson River from 134th street to 145th street. The subject was presented to the meeting by Francis M. Jones, of Mount Vernon place West. He said that the object of the bill was not so much to make a park as to secure grades between the Foulevard and the Hudson River read. The Commissioners made an appointment to go over the ground with Mr. Jeneks on Saurday.

Commissioner McMillan offered as a motion That it is the expression of this Board that it at it is the expression of this Board to a significant to lay out a blevele track on the far piece of the Western houlevard on the selection to the selection of his selection of the selection o seen the trees." In support of motion he said that the space was it should him else. It would give a bicycle path 15 her wide and would besides relieving the Houlevard says life and limb.

Commissioner Siles approved of the idea, but thought the matter was one for the Public Works hepartment to consider. Commissioner Evagrees with him, and the subject was referred to the library from the

Ely agreed with him, and fared to that Department.

Men Who Swindled August Belmont & Co. RAVASA. April 8, Two arrests have been made by the police of Guanabacca, near Haand in conception with the recent swindle of the New York backing house of August Hei-lectic to. The name of one of the prisoners is respin and the other is an ex-employee of the Hidago commany. In the possession of the siter were found several blanks and papers which prove his connection with the swindle.

Father Hennessy's Flunt Mesting Pince. The Board of Alderman of Jersey City have traited permission to the Rev. Father Carroll. who succeeded the late Father Hennessy as inter of St. Patrick's Church, and to the con-Prestien to have a vault constructed in front stills church for the reception of Father Hen-ley's body. A monument will be erected over

THE GREATER NEW YORK BILL. A Letter from Lymnn St. Andrews to Mayor

Mayor Strong yesterday received the following communication from Lyman S. Andrews:
'In relation to the bill, now in your bands, known as the 'Concolldation' or 'Greater New York' measure, I desire briefly to state my

"I was present at two of the hearings given by you, and, having been born in the old 'Chelsea' portion of New York city, I am proud of this city and intensely interested in all that concerns its present and future welfare.

Since 1839 I have made a careful study of this question, and, as a result of my examination of it, am decidedly a consolidationist, and I believed that the method of bringing it about prescribed in this bill is the best way that could be auggested.

" To my mind, there is no valid objection that a reasonable man can make to the plan laid out, and even to those who are positively opposed to the extension of our city's boundaries this ought to seem the least objectionable way.
"As you have said, 'consolidation must come

the majority favor it. That being so, this bill should be very satisfactory to those who are so fearful that somehow this city is to be injured by the scheme. Opponents of the greater city should see the advantages of this way of framing the charter, for a commission, such as the one proposed, is far more likely to deliberate carefully and give every one entitled a hearing

carefully and give every one entitled a hearing than an ordinary legislative committee.

"Intelligent men, with whom I daily converse on this subject, constantly point out to me the many excellent features of the Commission provided by this bill.

"It is representative. Its members, to be named, must reside in the territory affected.

"The method is intelligent. What do the masses know about drawing charters for cities and systems of taxation? Therefore, why definde ourselves with a referendum? As one speaker has aptly said. 'I would prefer a plan speaker has aptly said.' I would prefer a plan and systems of taxation? Therefore, why deinde ourselves with a referendum? As one
speaker has aptly said, 'I would prefer a plan
of government framed by fifteen men who knew
what they were about than a charter voted for
and adopted by 150,000 men who knew little or
nothing on the subject.

"The bill under consideration proposes a wise
plan. A word about objections to it.

"To most of us the opposition to this bill seems
to be merely opposition to consolidation itself.

They would oppose any legislation favoring it.

"All objections are based on absolutely selfish
grounds.

"All objections are based on absolutely selfish grounds,
"Then, too, the objectors are so inconsistent. For instance, there was Judge Angell, who said he spoke for the northern part of the city, and he was opposed to consolidation, except in a northerly direction. Yet in 1885, when those for whom he professes to speak felt that they were cut off from Manhattan island for want of proper profess and unfaith so, who cham-

were out off from Manhattan Island for want of proper bridges, and unjustly so, who champloned their came and secured the necessary legislation? Not Judge Angell. No, but the man who has borne the brant of this present battle for consolidation—the Hon. Andrew H. Green.

"And, strange to say, his successful efforts in their behalf met with the same form of objection that is made to the greater city. Taxrayers on this side of the Harlem River said: "No; we want no bridges; they cost money and will increase our taxes; and then, besides, we do not want to help develop property north of us, for our own land is for saic, and, if bridges are built and streets opened north of us, it will make our real estate less necessary to the men looking for a home or for investment." Then, did the people "up north" approve of

and streets opened north of us, it will make our real estate less necessary to the men looking for a home or for investment."

"Then, did the people 'up north' approve of that idea? No; they said it was sellish. And what did Mr. Green do? He espoused their cause, and, in a communication to Gov. Hill, in the year mentioned, asking Executive approval to a bill for their relief, he addressed the Governor thus:

"For myself, I have no respect for that narrow estimate of the future of this spiendid city that would fail to expend whatever means are necessary to provide abundant means of access to its merts and its merriments, because thereby somebody might be enabled to establish a convenient home beyond its limits. Let everybody choose his place of residence, and open the ways to the city so that he may come here when he wishes to do so. It was the boast of the ancient capital of Italy, in its days of vigor, that its broad ways welcomed the traveller from every direction allroads lead to Rome and the rulers of more modern capitals of Europe are forced, spite of the newsities for military defence, to open wide the ways that lead to them.

"As a native-born New Yorker and a business man within its limits to-day, whether this bill becomes a law or is defended, I should have rejoiced had the descussion before you, on the part of the opposition, been on a broad, dignified plane, in such terms as those lere quoted, instead of by so much talk that was based on misrepresentation, absurd ignorance, and a determination to selfshiy undo all this great work, if possible.

"Hy your approval, which the people expect, I hope you will facilitate this project, which has been so carefully and thoughtfully worked out

hope you will facilitate this project, which has been so carefully and thoughtfully worked out by the Greater New York Commission." WURSTER AND CONSOLIDATION.

It Is Understood He Will Return the Bill

with His Disapprovat. Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn called a meeting of his Cabinet late vesterday afternoon, and it is understood that he discussed with his heads of departments the question of consolidation. It was impossible to learn last night the result of the meeting, but it is pretty generally understood that Mr. Wurster will return the Consolidation bill to Albany with his disapa long letter fully explaining his attitude on the subject.

President Andrew H. Green of the Greater New York Commission submitted to Mayor Strong resterday a brief in favor of the bill. It declares that it is the only bill that can be had now, and that it is the best that could be devised, for by it the people are made acquainted with each step toward the much-

desired end. Mayor Strong and Mr. Green, together with Police Commissioner Parker and Secretary Henschel of the Greater New York Commission, had a long conference in the Mayor's private office and went over the brief carefully. Nobody yet knows what action the Mayor will take, He said he would send the bill back to-morrow. but he refused to say whether with or without

his signature. ALBANY, April 8. The impression continues to grow that the manager of the Republican machine is seriously considering the passage of machine is seriously considering the passage of the Andrews Greater New York bill, which provides for a referendum, in case the Lexow bill comes back with the disapproval of either Mayor Wurster or Mayor Strong. It is thought not unlikely here that both of these gentlemen will disapprove the measure, and that it will have the endorsement of Mayor Gleason of Long Island City alone. In that case the leaders would have great difficulty in keeping in line the country Republicans, many of whom voted for the bill under protest. It is said that the leaders in the Assembly, where it had the hardest sledding, have become convinced that an attempt to repass it in that body might result in a disaster to the machine, in view of the fact that only 64 of the 100 Republicans voted for it. The question will have to be settled between now and Monday, as it is expected that the three Mayors will act tomorrow and that the bill will be back here on Friday. There are no surface indications of what the programme is to be, but it is evident that Speaker I is and leader O'Grady are making a quiet canvaes in order to determine beforehand whether or not it will be possible to repass the Lexow bill. the Andrews Greater New York bill, which pro-

Commissioners at their meeting yesterday was | | Success of the Picating Lodging House, President Croft of the Department of Public Charities has submitted to the Mayor a report as to Commissioner Faure's free floating hotel for wanderers, otherwise known as the Lodging for wanderers, otherwise known as the Lodging House for Homeless Men. From the time of its opening, on March 11, to April 1 there have been 3,417 guests; 108 were sommitted to the workhouse as vagrants, having enloyed the city's haspitality three or more times; 45 were sent to the almshouse; 10 got permanent employment; 100 got temporary employment; 15ve immigrants were returned to their homes according to the law; 41 were sent to the hospital, and 1,672 were turned away on account of insufficient accommodations on the barge. Of the whole number accommodated 1 508 applied between March 11 and 18. In that period 1,672 were compelled to sleep in the dock rooms because of lack of room on the barge, but since that time the barge has had a surplus but four times, thus showing the effect of free baths on the wanderers.

Mrs. Dutcher Keeps Bachrach's Insurance. Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has decided that Mrs. Fannie Ogden Dutcher is entitled to the two insurance policies of \$3,000 each on the life of Henry B. Bachrach, which he had assigned to her for one dollar consideration. The policies were claimed by his wife, Firzabeth K. Bachrach, who had obtained a separation from him, with the custody of their child. She contended that the assignment was without consideration, but Mrs. Dutcher testified that she gave him a dollar bill. titled to the two insurance policies of \$3,000

Br. Genster Acquitted.

The trial of Dr. Carl Gessler, charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Halks by an unlawful operation, was concluded in the uniawful operation, was concluded in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Dr. Geasler testified that he had never performed any criminal operation, and gid not suspect that such an operation had been performed until after he had signed the death certificate. The jury acquitted the physician.

HE OPPOSED RECIPROCITY.

M'KINLEY HAD NO SHARE IN THE AUTHORSHIP OF THAT MEASURE.

Blaine Proposed It, but It Was Relected by the Ways and Means Committee The Cinuse as Inserted in the McKinley Bill Was Prepared by Senator Aldrich,

WASHINGTON, April 8.-It has become populer lately with the Washington managers of the McKinley Presidential canvass and the political friends generally of the Ohlo candidate to claim for him a joint share in the authorship of the reciprocity clause of the Tariff law of 1800 with James G. Blaine. Several times within the past few weeks the direct statement has been published far and wide that Major McKinley, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Fifty-first Congress, was favorable to the reciprocity clause proposed by Secretary Blaine, and at least once the positive assertion has been made that he supported it at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee at the Capitol, and the alleged circumstances of that meeting have been set forth in detail. It is dur to the truth of political history, however important the subject may be as bearing upon the pending contest for the Republican Presidential nomination, that the facts as to the sdop tion of the reciprocity features of the McKinley tariff should be stated.

It was at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, held in what is known as the "Red Parlor" of the Ebbitt House, that Mr. Blaine fir \$ proposed the insertion of a clause in the Tariff bill, then being framed, providing for general commercial reciprocity. That meeting was called at Mr. Blaine's request, and his reciprocity proposition, when afterward fully considered at a meeting held in the committee room at the Capitol, was opposed by every member of the committee, including Chairman McKinley. Speaker Reed and almost every influential Republican in the House Representatives were also opposed to it. Many of them were favorable enough the abstract idea of reciprocity, but they regarded Mr. Hinne's proposition as giving away something for nothing, and were especially antagonistic to it because, in con-opinion, it sacrificed the wool growers of Ohio and other States to the wool growers of Aus-tralia. Argentine Republic, and other great wool-growing countries. It was unsatisfactory to all the members of the committee for many reasons, but the one fact that it proposed to al-low these foreign wools to come into the coun-law these foreign wools to come into the counespecially antagonistic to it because, in their these foreign woods to come into the coun-free were sufficient in li-self to make it absorbly impossible for Chairman McKinley to

low these foreign woods to come into the country free were sufficient in itself to make it absolutely impossible for Chairman McKinley to favor it.

Falling to receive any encouragement in the House of Representatives, Secretary Baline had his reciprocity proposition introduced in the Senate by Senator Hale as a proposed animal ment is the Tariff bill, which had in the meantime reached that body, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. Some time afterward the hat-samshing colsode, in which the Secretary dramatically gave certain Senators in the Appropriations Committee room his reciprocity opinions, occurred. As is well known. Senators Allison and Aldrich were the two men upon whom most of the work of reconstructing the Mckinley bill in the Finance Committee devolved, and to Senator Aldrich was entrusted the work of preparing a rediprocity clause that would be acceptable to the Republicans of the Senate and the House and that could be brought to a successful vote. Mr. Aldrich was a firm friend of the policy of reciprocity and, indeed, was the author of it, as he had given three months of hard work and careful study to the details of the subject. He finally drafted a reciprocity provision as totally different from that of Mr. Blaine's as day is from hight.

Not being a lawyer, Mr. Aldrich, in order to insure himself that his proposition was sodrawn that it could successfully med any possible criticism in Congress and in the courts, he submitted it to Senator Edmunds of Vermont, not for the views of that able lawyer upon the question of reciprocity, but for advice as to the phraceology of his proposition. One point of the criticism against Mr. Blaine's reciprocity plan and all others was that it was not constitutional for Congress to say that under certain conditions the President should issue a proclamation putting into effect declarations of Congress and Mr. Blaine should be consulted. With a highly considered the matter and dicincing the proposition as it stood and would not agree to use his influence proposition, on the ground that it would strengthen the McKinley Tariff bill. The proposition as drawn by Senator Aldrich was thereupon inserted in the bill by the Finance Committee as an amendment, was agreed to by the Senate, and eventually became a part of the act of the Fifty-first Congress, known as the McKinley Tariff bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Teller Proposes that Country Banks Keep Their Reserves in Their Own Vaults. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) introduced a bill providing that all national banking associations shall keep their reserves in their own vaults. and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. He said that there was a very general impression that the congestion of money n the Eastern cities grew out of the practice of country banks keeping their reserves in the city of New York and other "reserve cities." The country banker drew interest on these de posits instead of using their money in their own localities. That practice was considered very detrimental to the business interests of the country. He understood that in September last the amount of these reserves of country banks held in the New York banks was \$200,000.000. This money was largely lent out by the New York banks to stock speculators. His information was that 75 per cent.

out by the New York banks to stock speculators. His information was that 75 per cent. of it was lert to stock brokers and stock speculators. He desired the Finance Committee to inquire whether there was not some way to stop that vit. Possibly the banks ought notice be required to keep all their reserves in their own vaults; but they ought to be required to keep all their reserves in their own vaults; but they ought to be required to keep a large proportion of them, so as to prevent an accumulation of money in the banks of the "reserve cities."

Mr. Hoar Rep., Mass.) expressed his suproval of Mr. Teller's proposition, and hoped that the Schater would succeed in effecting the reform he proposed. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Indian Appropriation hill for the coming fiscal year was taken up end considered up to 5 block, when it went over till to-morrow.

The House spent two hours to-day in relicals upon questions relating to the bill to make the matric system of weights and measures the legal system in the United States after Jan. 1, 1001. The first vote was on the motion to order the bill to a third reading. That was arreed to year, 110; mays. 117; not voting, 118. A motion was made to reconsider, and to lay that motion to reconsider on the table. The motion to reconsider was then agreed to, 142 to ill, whereupon the bill was sent leave to to the committee.

The bill to repeal the compulsory pilotage system still in force in nine southern States, so far as it affects sailing yessels in the constraints the constraints was then taken up, and its consideration began under an agreement for take a vote at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The bill was alvocated by Messrs, Payne (Rep., N. Y.) and Singains (Rep., Wis., and Committee).

The solitation belif was presented and agreed to.

Rebring Sen Patrol Fleet. Washington, April 8.—The United States patrol fleet in Behring Sea will leave for the scene of operations from San Francisco about the 13th inst., and will rendezvous at Port Townsend, leaving that port April 20. It is expected that the fleet will arrive in Behring expected that the Bert will arrive in hearing Sea May 1. Capt. G. H. Hooper will be in charge. The fleet will be composed of the best sevenue cutters, viz.: Grant, Capt. Simm; Wolcott, Capt. Pinlips; Corwin, Capt. Routh; Hear, Capt. Tuttle: Rush, Capt. Roberts; Perry, Capt. Smith.

While the fleet is in the North Pacific Ocean
its headquarters will be at Sitks, Alasks, and
when it reaches Behring Sea the headquarters
will be at Dutch Harbor, Unalasks. Capt.
Hooper will remain ashore during most of the
season, directing the operations of the fleet
from shore headquarters.



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BEHRING SEA COMMISSION. The Senate Committee Mokes Verbal

Amendments to the Proposed Treaty. WARRINGTON, April 8.- The executive session of the Senate this afternoon was brief, and, besides a few confirmations, was devoted to the reception of a report from Mr. Suerman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the treaty now before the Senate relating to the appointment of a Commission for the assess-ment of damages growing out of the seizure of the Canadian vessels for violations of the reguations relating to the Behring Sea fur seal fisheries. Mr. Sherman reported a few amend-ments, which were ordered printed. The treaty ments, which were ordered printed. The treaty will be taken up in a few days. Objection was made to its consideration this afternoon on account of the liness of senator Morgan, although Mr. Sherman said that the State Department was very anxious to have the matter disposed of.

The amendments reported are only verbal, and will not change the text of the treaty in any material manner. The addition of the four vessels not included in the statement of fact submitted to the Paris tribunal, and which were thrown out by the committee, have been permitted to stand. The word "award," as used in the treaty, has, however, been expurgated, for the reason that the committee does not agree with the claim of the British Ambassador that the Paris tribunal made any award in connection with this matter. On the contrary, they contend that the question of damages was not before the tribunal, and that that high court of arbitration expressly declined to stand, will therefore lead to confusion, the committee has reported in favor of striking it out and changing the text relating to the statement of fact so as to read, "As found by the Paris tribunal," ac.

The only other amendment of consequence is one that provides that the Commission may site their in Vancouver or San Fancisco, the original draft of the Convention stipulating that the seasions should all be held in Vancouver. Should the illness of Mr. Morgan who, it may be stated, is an agonistic to any treaty, be prilonged, it is believed that the matter will be taken up and disposed of, for the State Department has been inging sweedy action, owing to the presence in Washington of Sir Stafford Northous who is understood to be the English member of the Commission to be authorized by the treaty. The season for sealing is so far advanced that there is also additional reason will be taken up in a few days. Objection was

member of the Commission to be authorized by the treaty. The season for sealing is so far advanced that there is also additional reason why the matter should be disposed of at the earliest opportunity, and it is probable that the disputed subject may be finally disposed of next week.

His Counsel Apply for a Writ of Error to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 8. Counsel for Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker, notified the United States District Attorney to-day that they would apply to the Court of Appeals on Monday next for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chapman was a witness before the Senate Committee investigating certain charges relating to the Sugar gating certain charges relating to the Sugar Trust and declined to answer questions propounded to him. He was tried herors a jury and convicted, and sentenced to may a line of \$100 and to serve thirty days in Jall. From this sentence appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which yesterday affirmed the judgment. It the writ of error be granted it will operate as a stay to the execution of the sentence until the matter can be reached in the Supreme Court, two or three years hence. In case the Court of Appeals should refuse the writ, as, from the tenor of the opinion rendered, it is nelleved they will, Chapman's counsel say that other means will be taken to keep their client out of jail, and to test the constitutionality of the law in the court of last resort.

Army and Navy Orders, WASHINGTON, April 8.-These army and navy orders have been issued:

A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan for the trial of soon persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court from Fifteenth Infantry: Major Henry J. Nowian Capt. Wilson F. Hartz, Capt. Felward S. Chapin, Capt. Allyn Capron. First Lieut, Edwin P. Brewer, First Lieut, William F. Blauvelt, First Lieut, Charles G. French, Second Lieut, Harry J. Birach, Second Lieut, Frank B. McKenna, Second Lieut, John McA Palmer, Judge Advocate. The following officers will report to Lieut-Col, jamuel S. Summer. Sixth Cavairy, President of the Exandring Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth for examination as to their fitness for promocon. Capt. Atheriti. Forse, First Cavary: Capt. Louis
I. Hucker. Ninth Cavalry: Capt. Auristics W. Corlita,
Lincker. Ninth Cavalry: Capt. James N. Morgan. Twentycurts Infantry: Capt. James N. Morgan. Twentybird infantry. Capt. Etherat I. Eskridge. Twentybird infantry.
Leave for one month, to take effect April 20, is
ranted Capt. Ashfon I. Heyl, assistant stracon.
Leave for one month on streems, strikests of dis
translated to become Lincky. Without C. Pavis,
ifth Artifliery.
Assistant Surgeon, M. Morge is detached from the
erment and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, reeving Passed Assistant Surgeon. worth for examination as to their fitness for promo bermont and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, re-lieving Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Young, ordered to the Albatrons, as the retief of Passed Assistant Sur-geon F. S. Rogert, grant-differe months leave. Commission C. K. Cartis is defined from the Navy Yard, Lengue Island, and ordered to the Terror. Or-ders to Light, L. C. Helluer are revoked and be will re-main at Norfolk.

The Massachusetts Ready for Trial. WASHINGTON, April 8.-A letter received at the Navy Department to-day from the Cramp Company of Philadelphia said that the new hattleship Massachusetts was ready for her accepttie snip Massachusetts was ready for her accept-ance trial, and suggested that the event should be set for April 16 or April 29. This arrange-ment is satisfactory to the department, and one of these dates will be selected without delay and the Trial Board appointed. The course be-tween Cape Ahn, Mass. and Cape Porpolse, Me., has been selected, in accordance with the wishes of the Cramies. of the Cramps.



Among the Autique pieces that have come to us from the Christian survivors of the Armenian mas sacres are many that are capital for the halls of American houses. They are obtony, most of them American houses. They are oldeng, most of them having rich patterned centres and plain borders. A beautiful specimen of Iron weave has a dult gold and red centre, bordered with brown. The volors have been toned down and cariched by years of exposure in the carridors of oriental dwellings. For the benefit of the Armenians who are in extreme suffering, for lack of money, we are stiling these very law, that we may dispose of them as rapidly as possible.

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THEODORE B. STARR, 206 FIFTH AVE., MADISON SQUARE.

BEN OUNTS CAREER OF CRIME.

A Thief with Lots of Dismonds in His Clothes Queer State of Affairs in Brooklyn. Ben Ount, a Turk, who is a miser as well as a thief and habitual criminal, was before Judge Hurd in the Court of Sessions, in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with grand larceny in the second degree. He stole three diamond rings from a tray in a Fulton street jewelry store about a month ago, and was captured as he ran off with

his booty.

Ben Ouni was driven out of London because of his thefts, and came to this city, where he got into trouble with the authorities and was sent to Ward's Island as an insane oriminal. When he was released he fled to Paris, robbed a jeweler's store there, and returned in a hurry to this country. He next appeared in Texas, and field from there because he shot a man. Then he was caught stealing in Illinois, and spent some time in Jollet prison. Previous to his arrest in Brooklyn he served a sentence in New Jersey for rape.

Ben Ouni has a passion for diamonds. They are easily stolen and easily disposed of, he says, As he stood in court yesternay he had about \$1,500 worth of diamonds sewed up in his cloth-ing, and a wast of bills amounting to \$1,000 in his pockets. Nobody knew, while he was locked

stand a war of this amounting to \$1,000 in this pockers. Notody knew, while he was looked up in Haymond street just, that he was so wealthy until a fellow ortsoner saw him steatthing to be the truth of the report made by the prisoner, asked Hen Cuni to change a \$10 bill for him. Hen took the \$10 bill, put it in his pocket, and swore that it was counterfeit, and that he would send it to the Government. It was only when threatened with a florging that he returned the money to the turnkey. He was advised to engage a hawyer, but said:

"I haven't money to waste on lawyers. When I get out I'll need all my money. I have some more gens and cash in a safe deposit vault, but I'll need all have."

I he saved the chanty the expense of a trial by pleading guility, and shadge flurd remanded him until Monday next for sentence.

There was some surprise manifested that District Attorne; Hackus had not presented evidence to show that the Turk was an habitnal criminal, but Mr. Eackus had not presented evidence to show that the Turk was an inabitnal criminal, but Mr. Eackus had an explanation.

"There is not one dollar at the disposal of the District Attorney for securing the evidence necessary to te used in procuring indictments for second offences and habitnal criminality." said Mr. Backus. "During February and March about thirty such indictments were found. The District Attorney had to personally pay the expenses incurred. I have asked the Board of Aligeman to make the necessary appropriation, but they have not done so. I make this statement publicly because I think the people of Ricoklyn will favor the payment of money to preperly administer the laws, and not require the District Autorney to pay it out of his own salary."

DR. SHEDD RELEASED ON BAIL.

DR. SHEDD RELEASED ON BAIL. Charged with Embezziing \$9,000 from the Order of United Friends.

POUGREEPSIE, April 8. Dr. O. M. Shedd, Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners and proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Ecening Star, who is charged with embezzling over \$0,000 belonging to the Order of United Friends, had so far recovered from his attack of nervous prostration, caused by the discovery of his alleged shortage and subsequent arrest, as to appear in court this morning. He pleaded not guilty, and his bond was fixed at \$5,000.

It blocked for a time as if a bendsman would not be found, as J. W. Hinsley, who had agreed to sign the bond, was suddenly called to New York this morning before court opened. Later Assemblyman Gray and Louis H. Vall attached their signatures to the bond, and Sheid was accordingly released to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets on April 20.

It, Sheid was imperial Recorder of the Order of United Friends, which office he has held for the past fourteen years. Shorth after the office was transferred to his successor the shortage was discovered. of his alleged shortage and subsequent arrest,

Election Contests Beetded.

WASHINGTON, April 8. House Committee on Elections No. 3, Mr. McCail of Massachusetts Chairman, to-day decided four contested elecion cases. The case of Murray against Elliott from the First South Carolina district was decided in favor of Mr Murray (colored Rep.), the contestant.

In the case of Johnson against Stokes, from in the case of Johnson against Stokes, from
the Seventh South Carolina district, it is recommended that Mr. Stokes Dem. retain the scar.
The case of Kearley (Pop.) against Abbott,
Dem.) from the Sixth Texas district was decided in favor of Mr. Abbott, the sitting
member.
In the case of Ratcliffe (Pop.) against Williams Dem. from the Fifth Mississippi district
the contestant falled to appear, and the committee unanimously recommended that Mr.
Williams retain the scat.

No Public Money for Secturian Institutions.

WASHINGTON, April 8. - The bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia was reported to the House to-day. It was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations some weeks ago, after an exciting debate upon the matter of making appropriations for the

the matter of making appropriations for the support of benevoient and charitable institutions, with instructions to cut out such items. The bill, as reported to-day, authorizes the District Commissioners to contract for the care and maintenance of orphans, paugers, sick, and helpless, and appropriate \$94,700 for that purpose, with the proviso:

"That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be pair for the purpose of maintaining, or aiding by payment for services or expenses or otherwise, any church or religious denomination or any institution or society which is under sectarian or exclesiastical control,"

T. R. Chancy Resigns.

T. R. Chaney, President of the American Cotton Oil Company, handed in his resignation to the directors yesterilay, saying that he needed rest. He was succeeded as President by George Austin Morrison. Chairman of the Hoard of Li-Pectors. Mr. Chaner remains a director in the

EMILY BINNEY'S DEATH.

JUST OUT OF SCHOOL, THE VICTIM OF A CRIMINAL OPERATION.

Four Persons Under Arrest, All of Whom, the Brooklyn Police Allege, Were Mixed Up in the trime One, a tomain of the Girl, Hald to Have Posed as Her Husband. Miss Emfly Binney, a good looking young

woman, just out of public school, died on Tuesday evening at the house of Mrs. Minnie Meyer at 415 Eushwick avenue, Brooklyn, from the effect, so it is alleged, of a crimina operation. After her death the police arrested four persons, all of whom, they allege, had something to do with the operation. Miss Binney lived at 208 Rutledge street

with her parents, her brother, and her sister Beatrice, A cousin of hers named George May also lived at the house. Mrs. Bluney, mother of the girl, suspected a month or so ago that her daughter was in trouble, but because she was not ceruain, she said nothing to her about it, nor dal she mention her suspicious to her husband. On Monday Mrs. Tillie Karcher, who lives at 417 Bushwick avenue, next door to Mrs. Moyer's, heard grouns in Mrs. Meyer's house. Occasionally, too, she heard a shrich. She stood it until afternoon; then she went around to the Stagg street po-lice station and told Capt. Buckholz of her suspicions. The Captain sent to Mrs. Mever's house. Mrs. Meyer told the policeman that there was no trouble there at all, except that a boarder, Mrs. Scott, was very fil. She was being attended by Dr. Caldwell of Hulsey street, Mrs. Meyer said, and everything was being done for her that could be done. She professed not to know the nature of Mrs. Scott's illness. The policeman reported to the Scott's liness. The policeman rejorted to the Cantain, who wan't satisfied, and who went to the house himself, first calling on the doctor, who told him he had every reason to believe that Mrs. Soft was suffering from a criminal operation, and though he had been called in, he could get no information about the case, and had declined to have anything to do with it.

Mrs. Meyer was pretty well frightened before the Cantain ed. to her house any the told him.

with it.

Mrs. Mever was pretty well frightened before the Captain wot to her house, and she told him when he questioned her that she thought Mrs. Scott was going to die. The Captain saw the giri herself, and she told him that her name was Emily Scott. The Captain saked her if she was married. She said she was; that her husband's name was Olife Scott, and that her was an honest young man. She had been concealing her marriage from her parents, she said, and that was what led her into the frouble she was in. The Captain seat for the Conner. Hefore that official got around. Mrs. Scott, who was in reality Emma Binney, was dead. The Captain arrested Mrs. Meyer. She would make no statement at all, and was indicannt at her arrest. Finding he could get nothing out of her, the Captain seather to the Herbert street noiler stailon, where there is a matron. She had been locked up there a little while and the matron taiked with her. Finally she said she would like to see Capt, ituekholz again. She was sent back to the Stagg street station. Capt. Buckholz says that Mrs. Meyer then made a Statement to him, in substance as follows:

On the afternoon of March 27 she was shopping in Batterman's, at the corner of Graham and Flushing avenues, when she met Miss.

on the atternoon of Alaren V. she was shopping in intermans, at the corner of traham and Flushing avenues, when she met Miss Rinney. She had never seen the young woman before. They happened to be standing at the same counter waiting for change, and Miss Einney, stock to her. They struck in a practical Miss Binney consided to her that she was in trouble, and had to get out of it some way to save her good name.

Mrs. Mever, according to the Captain, said she felt sorry for the girl. She had had three operations performed on herself, and she told Miss Binney that she thought she knew a person who would help her out. She agreed that Miss Binney might come to her house to beard until her trouble was over. On the following day Miss Binney came with a man. She said her name was Mrs. Scott and the man was her husband. The man stayed there a while. When he had gone Mrs. Meyer told Miss Binney that the person who could get her out of her trouble was Mrs. Lens Schott of 24 East Thirty fourth street, this crowding to the none of Miss Binney sister Beatries called, and the two young women went out together. That evening a young man named Roblins called and got Miss Binney sister Beatries called, and the two young women went out logether. That evening a young man named Roblins called and got Miss Binney after the operation.

After this statement Capt. Buckholr seat around to Miss Binney's home and told her paronts of her death. The young woman's mother, who suffers from heart disease, fainted. The police learned that diese gradies was a young man named Fox who lived in Pover, N. J. Efforts bad been made to induce Fox to make amends to the girl hy marrying her. They had been unsuccessful, and then the was a young man named Fox who lived in Pover, N. J. Efforts bus been made to induce Fox to make amends to the girl hy marrying her. They had been unsuccessful, and then the middle was a young man name of the porthone of the her was a seed to the porthone of the port

Bon't Want an Armory on the City College

The Armory Board held a further hearing yesterday on the proposition to locate the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment on the land now occupied by the City College, Lexington avenue and Twenty-second and Twentythird streets. The project is being strongly opposed by the property owners in the vicinity. and a number of them were at the meeting yesterday, among them Abram S. Hewitt. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, counsel for 160 prop-

erty owners, said that Twenty-third street was an important cross-town business street and the imperiant cross-town business street and the cation of an armory on it would injure fee at renat values of the property. It would not the turther building of the business houses, e said that all his clients would withdraw ler opposition if it was shown that an armory that point was necessary. Mr. Hewitt said: "I own two of the lots that it is proposed to quire in addition to the tand already held. If he city authorities will auppress the bell of the mirch in Twichty-accord street between Lexicon and Third avenues. I'd gladly consent to be confiscation of my property."

The Board adjourned without taking final The Board adjourned without taking final

A New Trolley Franchise in Hoboken

The Hoboken Common Council at a meeting resterday afternoon granted a franchise to the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford Rallway Jersey City. Hobokon, and Rutherford Rallway Company to run a troiley road through First street to the river. Application was made for the franchise over a year ago, but many property owners were opposed to it and the touncil delayed final action. The franchise was granted by avoic of 5 to 2. One touncilmen was absent. Heretofore the railway terminated at the head of First street on the outskirts of the city. The passengers were lended there and were obliged to transfer to other cars in order to reach the forty. An ordinated was also passed granting to the rounanty parmission to operate a stage

aughan's eeds No. 20 BARCLAY BT.

THE RIGHT SEEDS ARE

The Newest Things

In spring Top Coats are our latest Chesterfields, silk lined and faced to the edge, at \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$35. Also our Special Coverts, at \$15, \$20, \$25, and \$28. From \$10 to \$35 embraces the entire line.

Our latest offerings in Spring Suits are very attractive at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$25.

The newest creations in Golf-Bieve'e Suits are our fancy Scotch and American Overp'aid Su ts. We show the largest line of novelties in these goods to be found anywhere. 88, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20,

Everything for men's wear.

Raymond (6:

JERSEY REFORMERS FALL OUT. City Clerk Woolley of Jersey City the Ob-

Ject of Aldermanie Ire. The Jersey City reform Board of Aldermen held a very tame and respectable meeting on Tuesday night until just before adjournment, about 11 o'clock, when a row broke out and developed some bad blood between the reform members, the unreformed Democrats not tak-

ing any conspicuous part in it. Alderman McCarthy started the trouble by calling attention to charges which have been made against Edward W. Woolley, the reform City Clerk, who has charge of the election machinery to a large extent, and is therefore a val-uable aid to his party. He is Chairman of the Republican County and City Committees.

"Statements have been made publicly," said Alderman McCarthy, "that the City Clerk's office is intsconducted, and I think an investiga tion should be made. Property owners want to know if the things alleged exist. As an Alderman, I want to know. I want to ask the City Clerk, through the Chairman, if it is true that clerks, paid liberally by the city, are made to make searches, which net him a fine revenue, instead of attending to the duties they are paid to perform. I want this report denied or af-

to perform. I want this report denied or affirmed. I am interested, and so are all the people of the city. They want to know the truth."

"The Clerk is here," replied Chairman Simpson, "and can answer for himself. I don't know that anything is being done that was not done before. It has been customary for clerks to make searches."

"Then, if a wrong has been going on for years," reterted Alderman McCarthy, "are we supposed, as servants of the people, to keep our mouths shut and allow that wrong to continue, particularly when the taxpayers are paying clerks to do work which is enriching an individual, and not a dollar is going into the city treasury."

particularly when the taxpager at paying cierks to do work which is enriching an individual, and not a dollar is going into the city treasury?"

"I fail to see what the Alderman's argument is," remarked Alderman Wilson, "He does not specify any wrongdoing."

"Some people can't, and won't, understand wrongsioing," excisained Alderman McCarthy, and Alderman Wilson subsided.

Cierk Woolley had become very red in the face and was about to say something, when the Chairman bounded his gavel vigorously and declared Alderman McCarthy out of order. "If the Alderman has any business to present to the Board," he said, "let him present it in the form of a resolution."

Alderman McCarthy kept the floor, and when he could make himself heard he exclaimed: "I want a committee to investigate the conduct of the City Cierk's office, and if you dare to pass the resolution if an about to offer we will lave an investigation. "City Marsiai Grahain handed the resolution to the City Cierk and le read it. It provided for the appointment of an investigating committee.

Alderman Wilson made some remark in an undertone which caught Alderman McCarthy's ear. Its jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "I vou can, afford to kill that resolution I can afford to lave it killed. It is stated," he continued, "that Jarvis Wanser, a clerk in the City Cierk soffice, paid by the city, has been making senriches and the fees have feen passed over to City Cierk wooley, not a penny going into the city treasury. If he can do this, why can't he send Wanser out to pain, his house, do his handry, repair a gate, or anything like that? The principle is the same."

"The wooley said that Cierk Wanser is not doing any searching now. A triangular debate ensued between Alderman McCarthy end Wilson and Chairman Simpson. The resolution was finally voted down. A literanan McCarthy started off on another tack, but at a signal from the Chairman Alderman Wilson moved to ad-

and Chairman Simpson. was finally voted down. Alderman McCarthy started off on another tack, but at a signal from the Chairman Alderman Wilson moved to ad-

"That's right" shouted Alderman McCarthy. "Move to adjourn! It's a good time, for I warn you that I'm leaded for hear!" The motion to adjourn was carried. ifourn was carried.
Addern an McCarthy said after the meeting Aldernan McCatthy said after the meeting that Chairman Simuson and Alderman Vermilys had rised to get free tickets for the Academic of Music, but had been refused. Adderman McCarthy was then requested to Introduce an ordinance requiring theatres to pay \$350 a year license fees, but declined. No license fee is charged now. Chairman Simpson, Mr. McCarthy says, removed him from the Chairman ship of the Exhibition Committee and put Alderman Vermilye in his blace. Chairman Simpson and Alderman Vermilye deny that they asked for free tickets.

PAULINE TOOK PARIS GREEN. She Sald She Had Quarrelled with Her

Laver and Wanted to Die, Pauline Mundt, a 19-year-old servant girl, whose parents live at 15 Lewis street, bought five cents' worth of Paris green yesterday moruing at Halpern's drug store, at Sheriff and De-lancer streets, telling the druggist that she wanted the poison to kill roaches. At 7 o'clook last evening she called at the drug store and asked Haipern to send for an ambiliance. "I'm very sick," she said." and I'm Hable to "I'm very sick," she said, "and I'm liable to die any minute."

Dr. O'Mara of Gouverneur Hospital, who was called to attend the girl, found her suffering from the effects of poson. The gal admitted that she had swallowed a quantity of Paris green. She said she had quarrelied with her lover, a man named Young and wasted to die.

Young arrived at the drug store while l'auline was being lifted into the athlorune. "I got drunk last night," he said, "and I suppose this worried the girl until she decided to kill herself."

The girl died at half past 10 o'clock.

The girl shed at half past in o'clock. Killed Himself with Muriatic Acid. tiuslave Peters, 39 years old, of 126 East Third street, committed spicial yesterday with muriatic acid. He had been employed as a morrance acid. He savannah steamship dock for eight years. Three weeks age Peters was taken ack with a heavy cold, and he was in the hos-py i for several days. When he came out his heach did hid improve, and he was unable to so back to work.

go back to work. Want the Mayor to Approve the Public

School Reform Bill. Mayor Strong received a petition yesterday signed by Charles Stewart Smith, Joseph La-rocque, J. Kennedy Tod. John A. Stewart, G. L. Rives, James Speyer, William B. Hornblower, W. Harris Roome, John Crishy Brown, Fred-W. Harris Roome, Joint Creaty Brown, Frederick Taylor, and William Travers Jerome, former members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, organization of the Edwis School Reform both now in this mands, which has Just been resent by the Lorinature, and which is in substance the following the same the following was approved instrear by the Committee of Seventy.

The Right Arm Not a Fillbuster.

The big owan tog hight Arm, one of the swittest and most powerful towboats in Ameriran waters, was sold hist week by the Davis Coast Wreeking Corporation of New Hedford to W. S. Besse, shipping agent, of 140 Pearl street.
There was a rumor on rent yestering that the tubon dants had benefit the hight Arm, and would sent away on her a fillustering expedition from this teightorious. Mr. Besse says the rumor wasn't true. She will be used, he drelares, to the coal larges from Newport New to Philadelphia and other Northern ports, and to do wrecking wers. She was mid for \$25,000.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Rich and poor slike can be suited at manufacturing prices.